

## MRS. WILSON FIRM IN SHAKING HANDS

Vigorous Manner Expected to  
Replace Formal Method.

### SOCIETY WILL FOLLOW HER

At First White House Reception the First Lady Stood Up and Shook 4,226 Hands in a Little Over Three Hours, or One Every Three Seconds. Was Not Fatigued.

Mrs. Wilson shook hands. That was the one outstanding feature of the first official White House reception recently. It was not the limp and listless style of handshake which is at present considered good form. It was the old fashioned hearty handshake of our grandfathers' days. All Washington fashionable society was interested at the news. Mrs. Wilson set a new fashion? It has not been customary for the president's wife to shake hands on the occasion of public receptions. She merely smiles and bows.

In fact, the whole subject of shaking hands is in a more or less indefinite condition in fashionable society. There are many women of good social position who do not shake hands if it can be avoided. They maintain that a bow and a smile are sufficient greeting. If a woman makes no move toward extending her hand it is not good form to force her into action by extending a hand toward her.

A Big Undertaking. But if a situation arises where a woman finds a hand extended she accepts the advance and perhaps feebly extends three fingers, just enough to save the situation from embarrassment. Of course President Wilson's bride knows all this and had thought about it. When she took her place at the head of the line of the cabinet ladies the other evening she had decided exactly what she was going to do. What ever women in fashionable society were doing or whatever had been the habit of other mistresses of the White House, Mrs. Wilson decided to shake every hand that wanted to be shaken. And she did so.

The job Mrs. Wilson undertook was no small one. She was obliged on the occasion mentioned to shake hands with no fewer than 4,226 persons. She began shaking hands at exactly 9:30 p. m., when the first guest was introduced to her. At precisely 12:45 a. m., three-quarters of an hour after midnight, she stopped.

No Fashionable Affections. The task occupied Mrs. Wilson continuously for three and one-quarter hours, or 195 minutes. In that length of time there are 11,700 seconds. Thus it seems that the average time consumed per handshake was about two and four-fifths seconds.

Mrs. Wilson is a strong woman physically, else she could hardly have withstood such an ordeal. As a matter of fact, she was so little fatigued that next morning she was up and out by 10 o'clock paying an informal visit to an old friend.

Mrs. Wilson is not and never has been a woman of fashion. Accordingly she has no fashionable frills and affectations. When she shakes hands she does not hold her own at shoulder level and waddle the other person's jaw horizontally. Nor does she languidly extend two or three fingers.

On the contrary, she shakes hands in the old fashioned sort of way—not merely offering her own limply to be grasped, but with a warm and hearty clasp. It is a cordial, old fashioned handshake that she gives, meeting the party of the second part halfway, as it were.

Hand Traveled Over a Mile. Mrs. Wilson's handshake is given at the level of her waist—a simple two up and down movement. It occupies not more than one second of time—the remaining one and four-fifths seconds (according to the time schedule of the other night's reception) being consumed by the guest in advancing and bowing.

Mrs. Wilson's right hand rose about five inches and descended five inches; it rose again five inches and fell five inches. Then the grasping fingers relaxed, and the hand withdrew to her side. The handshake was over.

Mrs. Wilson's hand traveled a distance of twenty inches, up and down, at each handshake. She shook 4,226 hands. Her hand therefore traveled 84,520 inches, or nearly a mile and a quarter, during the evening.

It might seem that Mrs. Wilson's manner of shaking hands was of no imaginable importance. But such a view of the case would be a mistake. For the president's wife is always the leader of fashion at the national capital, and whatever she does, whether she wishes it or not, is widely copied and imitated.

That Mrs. Wilson will continue to shake hands at White House receptions is by no means to be taken for granted. Indeed, the chances are that she will fall back upon the traditional custom and be content with a bow and smile. In the recent instance there was a reason for making an exception.

The reason lay in the fact that the reception was to all intents and purposes a wedding reception. The president's marriage had been so private an affair that even his most intimate personal friend, Colonel House, was not invited.

## TRY THIS

On Father And See If He Can  
Pass The School Exam.

(Kansas City Times.)

If parents are intolerant of the low grades which are not worthy of their children, let them volunteer to show how easily a person of mature years can answer high school examination questions. A housewife might amuse her little girl by answering the questions in the cooking "exams" being given this week.

Name the five food principals, giving the composition and use of each. Name five methods of cooking and explain each.

How may food be kept from season to season?

Give a complete classification of the proteins, with an example of each.

Tell about the complete digestion of the protein.

Give the composition of beef, milk and eggs, and the food value of each. Name the cuts of beef in the hind quarter.

Name two tender and two tough cuts and explain the method of cooking each.

What vegetable should be served with beef at breakfast and at dinner. What are the tests for good chicken, beef, veal, pork and eggs?

At what temperature should protein foods be cooked?

Fancy being suddenly confronted, on a dark night, with such questions as these, which are saddening the lives of little Johnnie who wishes to graduate from high school next spring: "Tell the story of Beowulf," or "Name the special contributions of Caedman, Bede, Alfred Layamon, Wycliffe, Langland, Gower and Malory to English literature."

One is perhaps relieved when, in questions propounded to the Juniors, he finds: "Give the units of measure with the cost in Kansas City of gas, water and electricity." A Freshman English "exam" such as this may be answered in rapid tempo to impress the young: "Define the parts of speech, conjugation, tense, case and conjunction. Who is the heroine of 'Ivanhoe'? Give two reasons, illustrating each. What do you know of the condition of the common people in England during the reign of Richard I? State simply the meaning of the first three stanzas of Scott's 'Lady of the Lake.' Define verse, foot (metric), dactyl, iambus and tetrameter. Also tell whether 'a number of mistakes (was or were) made,' and whether 'the speaker as well as the president (was or were) applauded.'"

Dash off a paragraph on "Should the wages of women be the same as those of men?"

Wind up quickly by answering the following: What is the difference between the English cabinet system and the American? Which is the more democratic? What is the function of the king in England?

Who really governs England? How does England solve the questions of poverty and unemployment? What racial elements constitutes an Englishman?

For what are Gladstone, Disraeli, Warren Hastings, Joseph Chamberlain, Charles Stewart Parnell, Cecil Rhodes and Adam Smith famous?

Who said that every man has his price?

Who was the "old lady of Thread-needle Street?"

### RUPTURE EXPERT HERE

Well Known to Leading Physicians Who Indorse His Methods

W. B. SEELEY, the noted rupture specialist of Philadelphia, is sending his personal representative to Mt. Vernon FOR ONE DAY ONLY to minister to the needs of the ruptured public, thoroughly equipped and prepared to deal with the most difficult cases. Interested parties can consult him free at the Hotel Curtis, Thursday, February 17, 1916.

SEELEY'S SPERMATIC SHIELDS TRUSS, as used and approved by the U. S. government and the czar of Russia, will retain any case of rupture perfectly, affording immediate relief, and closing the opening in a short time on the average case. It produces results without surgery or harmful injections.

No leg straps to irritate and soil. No binding of hips. Clean and durable. Examination and advice free. Personal references on request. Cut out and keep for reference. Home office 1027 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Disagreeable. Aunt—I can tell at a glance what other people are thinking of me. Nice (absentmindedly)—How very disagreeable for you, auntie!

## WON'T TOLERATE GERMAN DECREE

Great Britain Will Not Disarm  
Its Merchantmen.

### ATTITUDE RAISES GRAVE ISSUE

American Government's Acquiescence in Germany's Contention, London Believes, Will Result in an Acute Crisis Between England and the United States—Move Held to Be Distinctly Unfriendly.

London, Feb. 12.—Announcement of the German intention to treat armed merchantmen as warships has not caused any surprise here. The authorities here have been expecting some sort of declaration to that effect for some time. The German contention will not be tolerated by England.

The chief concern is the American government's acquiescence in the German contention, which if persisted in will undoubtedly result in a most acute crisis between England and the United States. There is evidence that Ambassador Page has been unofficially informed that the British government considered the move distinctly unfriendly. The suggestion that the United States will also warn American citizens against traveling on armed ships created astonishment here, and, in fact, is generally considered a complete volte face on the part of the United States.

The gravity of the situation is increased by the belief that Germany is planning a great submarine offensive in the spring.

In Tautonic circles it is contended that merchant ships armed for defensive purposes are really armed for resistance, and that merchant ships have no right to resist. Moreover, it is claimed by Germany that it is impossible to adhere to the principle of warning merchant ships in accordance with the views of the United States should they be armed, a single shell of small caliber being sufficient to sink any submarine which might attempt to warn such a vessel.

UNCLE SAM TO ACT  
In the Event of the Allies Imposing Boycott On American Ports.

Washington, Feb. 12.—The United States government itself may take the initiative should the entente allies impose a virtual boycott on American ports in the event of this government deciding that armed merchant ships entering American waters are ships of war and therefore subject to internment.

The definite attitude of the United States toward the stated intention of Germany and Austria will be determined after the formal texts of the notes, which have been handed to Ambassador Gerard and Ambassador Venfield, are received from Berlin and Vienna. Once the texts are before officials here, it is believed, the position of this government quickly will be defined. Only eighteen days remain before German and Austrian submarine commanders will start to put their new instructions into operation.

HIS CLERICAL FORCE  
IS REARRANGED

Secretary Hildebrand Meets Civil Service Requirements.

Columbus, Feb. 12.—By dismissing one clerk and taking on one new employee, Secretary of State Hildebrand made twelve appointments in his department in accordance with civil service rules. William J. Grubbs of Columbus will replace Randolph McAdams of Urbana as corporation clerk at \$125 per month.

Taking advantage of the provision of the civil service law which exempts four assistants or clerks, Mr. Hildebrand appointed W. H. Walker, Hillsboro, chief automobile registrar, at \$2,400; W. F. Hains, Wilmington, stationery clerk, at \$1,500 (the receives \$900 additional as secretary of the state printing commission); Edward J. Hummel, Cincinnati, record clerk, at \$1,800; and A. E. Sinks, Akron, assistant record clerk, at \$1,500.

The following, who had passed civil service examinations, were appointed and certified to civil service commissions: Mr. Grubbs, corporation clerk; Charles A. Orrison, Columbus, chauffeur clerk; James L. Dill, Lancaster, shipping clerk; J. M. Thompson, Columbus, assistant shipping clerk; Miss Dot McGhee, Jackson, stenographer; Julia E. Kersting, Ottawa, stenographer; and John Gunderman, Marysville, automobile clerk.

Work of Firebugs.

Circleville, O., Feb. 12.—Fire of incendiary origin destroyed the large stock barn on the farm of Mrs. Ellen R. Patterson, in Harrison township, this county. Ten cows, seven calves, thirty-six head of sheep and ten lambs perished in the flames.

Girl Shoots a Bear.

Lock Haven, Pa.—Miss Irene Anderson, sixteen years old, of Morrison saw a big bear headed toward a flock of sheep and with a rifle put a bullet through brain's heart with one shot.

## JOHN C. SHEEHAN

Former Tammany Leader  
Is Dead in New York.



Photo by American Press Association.

### SECOND PEACE TRIP

Bryan and Miss Jane Addams Accept Henry Ford's Invitation.

Milwaukee, Wis., Feb. 12.—Henry Ford is to make a second peace trip and William J. Bryan will be at his command as soon as the campaign for peace seems to be approaching success. Jane Addams has accepted the Ford invitation also, and the journey will be started early in March.

This is the statement of Albert Kliefoth, former assistant to the Rev. Father Peter Dietz, apostle of the Militia of Christ and union labor spokesman. Kliefoth says: "Only persons willing to stop in Europe until the war is over will be invited to be members of the second party. Thus far acceptances have been received from Mr. Bryan and Jane Addams. Mr. Bryan is to stay in America fighting the preparedness movement until he is needed in Europe."

## HARMON AND BAKER URGED FOR CABINET

Weybrecht Would Be Assistant Secretary of War.

Washington, Feb. 12.—Friends of Major General George W. Goethals, governor of the Panama canal zone, are boosting him for secretary of war to succeed Lindley M. Garrison, resigned. Two obstacles in the way of his selection are meeting with serious consideration. One is the uncertainty as to whether General Goethals would accept. The other concerns the doubt as to whether the general, if he accepted, would be any more willing than former Secretary Garrison to subordinate his own pronounced views on the military needs of the country to the president's desire to compromise with congress.

Two Ohioans were mentioned for President Wilson's cabinet in the shift that will be caused by Secretary Garrison's resignation—Judson Harmon of Cincinnati and Newton D. Baker of Cleveland. Harmon was mentioned for secretary of war and Baker both for that portfolio and for secretary of interior in the event Secretary Lane is transferred to the war department.

C. C. Weybrecht of Alliance, former adjutant general of Ohio and one of the leaders in national guard circles, was recommended to the president by Senator Atlee Pomerene for appointment as assistant secretary of war to succeed Henry Breckinridge.

French Boat Attacked by Submarine.

Rome, Feb. 12.—A wireless message from Syracuse states that a dispatch has been received there from the steamer Porto di Smirne reporting that an S. O. S. call was caught on board the steamer from a French vessel being attacked by a German submarine.

### KILLED FOR SPILLING SALT.

Stabs Fellow Convict For Act Committed in Dining Hall.

Leavenworth, Kan.—Henry Schmidt, a prisoner at the United States penitentiary here, was killed recently by J. S. Jones, another convict, as the result of a quarrel which started the night before when Schmidt spilled salt on Jones' bread in the dining hall. Jones stabbed Schmidt in the breast with a piece of steel when the prisoners were forming in line for dinner. Schmidt was serving a three year sentence for army desertion and larceny. He was received June 7, 1915, from Governors Island, New York.

## RETIRES

From Bench Does Lacombe,  
Famous Federal Judge

New York, Feb. 12.—Judge Emil Henry Lacombe, senior judge of the U. S. circuit court in this district, retires from the bench on Tuesday next. He has served almost thirty years on the federal bench. He has passed his seventieth birthday, and intends to make a long tour of the western and southern states and the West Indies while his health is good.

Judge Lacombe has been a familiar figure in the federal courts for a long time. Tall and slim, with old-fashioned side whiskers, he has been one of the picturesque of judges. Generally he wears light clothing of a cut that ignores the dictates of fashion. As he enters and leaves the court house, he seeks to avoid crowds and wants to be left entirely alone.

But this quiet man has been engaged for years in the deepest and most involved of corporation cases. He played an important part in the acquisition by the city of the control of the sources of its water supply by condemnation proceedings, and in 1883 he drew up the aqueduct act, which is a model of its kind. As corporation counsel for the city, he did other notable work, previous to his appointment by President Cleveland to the federal bench.

The judge is of French descent, his grandfather having been a refugee from San Domingo. When young Lacombe completed his law courses, he was made an assistant by William C. Whitney, corporation counsel. That was at the time of the exposure of the Tweed ring and the unraveling of frauds. In this work Lacombe had an important part, and he acquired skill which has stood him in good stead in other cumbersome financial cases.

Since he came to the federal bench, Judge Lacombe has handled many important cases. Among them was the 80-cent gas case, the Metropolitan receivership and the Tobacco Trust dissolution. In the first he showed the natural conservatism of his mind by restraining the attorney general and the district attorney from trying to enforce the penalties against the gas company under the 80-cent law, and he also created a good deal of criticism by taking the handling of the street car situation of the city from the public service commission through the appointment of federal receivers for the old New York City Railway Company. Judge Lacombe is just winding up the protracted traction litigation.

In 1905 an attempt was made to impeach Judge Lacombe before the judicial committee of congress, and the unusual nature of the proceeding aroused a good deal of interest. John E. Dubois, a manufacturer who was suing New York for infringement of patent in the work of building the Brooklyn bridge, brought the charges, but there was so little to them that the committee threw them out without calling on the judge to answer.

### SOCCER OFFICIALS MEET AT BOSTON

Boston, Feb. 12.—The United States Football association will hold a meeting here tomorrow, to consider important measures regarding the rules of soccer football. A public school association delegate will be chosen by the council of the association. One of the matters to be considered is the method of signing amateur players as professionals, and John A. Farnley of Pawtucket, R. I., president of the association, will advance a rule to legalize contracts relating to football signed on Sundays and other legal holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis P. Schaus went to Newark Saturday to visit with friends over the weekend.

Walter Culver of South Mulberry street departed Saturday on a business trip to Memphis, Tenn.

Mrs. Minnie Tompsett of Monroe street is the guest of relatives in Utica.

Mrs. J. E. Veath returned to Martinsburg Saturday. She has been the guest of Mrs. Frank Brentlinger, West Gambler street.

Mrs. Frank White arrived here Saturday for a visit with Dr. and Mrs. T. B. Hinkle of West High street.

Mrs. B. F. McCrory returned Saturday to her home in Bucyrus after a visit with her son-in-law, Jacob Schaffter.

Charles Gerstl returned Saturday to his home in Cleveland. He is a cured patient of the Ohio State Sanatorium.

Mrs. Susan Stoneburger, Mrs. Rose Powell, Miss Lizzie Brunson and Mr. and Mrs. George Davis went to Mt. Liberty Saturday to attend the funeral of the late Samuel Willoughby.

### SOME FAMOUS RACE HORSES

Thoroughbreds Who Have Had Sensational Careers on the Turf

(Pearson's Weekly)

The history of the turf teems with stories of great race horses, animals of the purest breed, in which speed, stamina and grit, were combined in the highest degree. Few, however, had such a sensational career as the Duke of Westminster's celebrated horse Orme, which died a few weeks ago at the rare age of 26, and whose sire, Ormonde, was accounted the greatest race horse of all time.

During his racing career Orme won £32,528 in stakes for his owner, and would have won much more, but unfortunately his career was marred by the act of a miscreant, who poisoned the horse while being trained for the Two Thousand Guineas. The poisoning of Orme was the sensation of 1892, and, although a reward of £1,000 was offered for the discovery of the poisoners, they were never detected.

Orme's dam, Angelica, was the full sister of another great race horse, St. Simon, which belonged to the Duke of Portland, who bought the animal for the comparatively small sum of 4,600 guineas. St. Simon, like Ormonde, was never beaten, and at one time was bringing in the Duke a revenue of £10,000 a year. Altogether he earned £500,000.

Few owners, however, were more lucky in their purchases of race horses than the late Duke of Westminster. Doncaster was bought by him for £15,000. Although this was a tall price, the animal won a fortune during its turf life for the Duke, and then sired Bend Or, which won the Derby of 1880.

while Bend Or afterward sired Ormonde, which brought in another fortune. Undoubtedly the greatest bargain in horseflesh was Eclipse, which was purchased in the first instance for 75 guineas, and earned with his progeny over £200,000.

Some amazing prices have been paid for famous race horses, however. Diamond Jubilee was sold for 30,000 guineas, while it is generally believed that an ambitious breeder, endeavored to acquire King Edward's horse, Persimmon, for the sum of £50,000, but was told that Persimmon was not for sale.

M. Blanc, the famous French owner, paid 37,000 guineas for Flying Fox, and when Velocity won the Doncaster Cup some years ago 20,000 guineas was offered for the winner by a foreign government, and refused. Mr. J. B. Joel also refused 35,000 guineas for his race horse Your Majesty, son of Persimmon.

Foreign countries have always been very anxious to acquire English horseflesh. The Argentine Republic bought Ormonde for £12,000, and also secured Mr. Bass's thirteen-year-old Cylene for no less than £25,000. An Austrian sportsman paid £15,000 for Steve Caillon, while Galtie More, winner of the Derby of 1897, was sold to the Russian Government for £25,000.

Mrs. William Lee and Miss Mae Smalley were in Columbus Saturday, attending the "Ziegfeld Follies" at the Hartman theatre.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Beatty will leave this evening for Butler, Pa., where they will visit for a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Albert Briesch.

Mrs. Cliff Doty and Mrs. Clinton Piar of Soda Springs, Idaho, who are visiting relatives in the city, spent Saturday in Columbus.

## Ohio Non-Taxable Bonds

Do you buy bonds issued by a city, county or state?

It is good business to buy first hand from a big bond house. The house in any line of business that has volume in sales can buy right and can afford to sell its customers right and furnish selection.

The Dollings Company, with its large capital and assets of over a million, is in a position to serve you in prices and selection.

From another standpoint we can serve your convenience. The Dollings Company has representatives in practically every county in Ohio and Indiana, and these men will give you the benefit of expert knowledge in making your investments yield the largest return consistent with safety.

Tax day is near. Perhaps we can be of service to you. Special tax-free offering this week:

### Ohio Tax-Exempt Bonds

- 1,000 Hamilton, Gas Works
- 500 Cincinnati Viaduct
- 1,000 Hamilton Water Works
- 2,000 Cleveland Improvement
- 4,000 Springfield Street
- 15,000 Norwood Improvement
- 10,000 Loraine River Improvement
- 5,000 Loraine Subway
- 2,000 Defiance Water Works
- 3,000 Conneaut, Refunding
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